

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS
DALLAS DIVISION**

PRECIOUS STARR LECREAS GOWANS,	§	
Petitioner,	§	
	§	3:16-CV-2617-L
v.	§	3:12-CR-0427-L (20)
	§	
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,	§	
Respondent.	§	

**FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATION
OF THE UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE**

This cause of action was referred to the United States Magistrate Judge pursuant to the provisions of Title 28, United States Code, Section 636(b), as implemented by an order of the United States District Court for the Northern District of Texas. The Findings, Conclusions and Recommendation of the United States Magistrate Judge follow:

I. Procedural Background

Petitioner filed this petition to vacate, set-aside, or correct sentence pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2255. She challenges his conviction for conspiracy to possess with intent to distribute a controlled substance. On January 15, 2014, the district court sentenced Petitioner to 60 months in prison. She did not file an appeal.

On September 8, 2016, Petitioner filed the instant § 2255 petition. She argues her sentence is unlawful under the Supreme Court's decision in *Johnson v. United States*, 135 S. Ct. 2551 (2015), which invalidated the residual clause of the Armed Career Criminal Act (ACCA).

On November 9, 2016, the government filed a motion to dismiss arguing the petition is barred by the statute of limitations. Petitioner did not file a reply. The Court now finds the

petition should be dismissed as time-barred.

II. Discussion

1. Statute of Limitations

The Antiterrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act of 1996 establishes a one-year statute of limitations for federal habeas proceedings. *See* ANTITERRORISM AND EFFECTIVE DEATH PENALTY ACT, Pub. L. 104-132, 110 Stat. 1214 (1996) ("AEDPA"). The statute provides that the limitations period shall run from the latest of:

- (1) the date on which the judgment of conviction becomes final;
- (2) the date on which the impediment to making a motion created by governmental action in violation of the Constitution or laws of the United States is removed, if the Petitioner was prevented from filing by such governmental action;
- (3) the date on which the right asserted was initially recognized by the Supreme Court, if the right has been newly recognized by the Supreme Court and made retroactively applicable to cases on collateral review; or
- (4) the date on which the facts supporting the claim or claims presented could have been discovered through the exercise of due diligence.

See 28 U.S.C. § 2255(f).

In most cases, the limitations period begins to run when the judgment becomes final. *See* 28 U.S.C. § 2255(f)(1). Petitioner's conviction became final on January 29, 2014, when the time for filing an appeal expired. *See* Fed. R. App. P. 4(b) (providing fourteen days to file an appeal in criminal cases). Petitioner then had one year, or until January 29, 2015, to file her § 2255 petition. Petitioner did not file her petition until September 8, 2016.

Here, Petitioner relies on *Johnson v. United States*, 135 S. Ct. 2551 (2015), to argue

her petition is timely under § 2255(f)(3). This section states the limitations period runs from the date on which the right asserted was initially recognized by the Supreme Court, if the right has been newly recognized by the Supreme Court and made retroactively applicable to cases on collateral review. In *Johnson*, the Supreme Court invalidated the residual clause of the ACCA. Petitioner, however, was not sentenced under the ACCA. She also was not sentenced as a career offender under the sentencing guidelines. Petitioner has failed to show that *Johnson* has any applicability to her case.

Additionally, Petitioner failed to file her petition within one year of the *Johnson* decision. The Supreme Court decided *Johnson* on June 26, 2015. Petitioner then had one year, or until June 27, 2016, to file her petition.¹ Petitioner filed her petition on September 8, 2016. Her petition is therefore untimely.

2. Equitable Tolling

The one-year limitation period is subject to equitable tolling in “rare and exceptional cases.” *Davis v. Johnson*, 158 F.3d 806, 811 (5th Cir. 1998); *see also Fisher v. Johnson*, 174 F.3d 710, 713 (5th Cir.1999) (asserting that courts must “examine each case on its facts to determine whether it presents sufficiently ‘rare and exceptional circumstances’ to justify equitable tolling” (quoting *Davis*, 158 F.3d at 811)). The Fifth Circuit has held that “[e]quitable tolling applies principally where the plaintiff is actively misled by the defendant about the cause of action or is prevented in some extraordinary way from asserting his rights.” *Coleman v. Johnson*, 184 F.3d 398, 402 (5th Cir.1999) (quoting *Rashidi v. Am. President Lines*, 96 F.3d 124,

¹June 26, 2016, fell on a Sunday. Under Fed. R. Civ. P. 6(a), the petition was due by Monday, June 27, 2016.

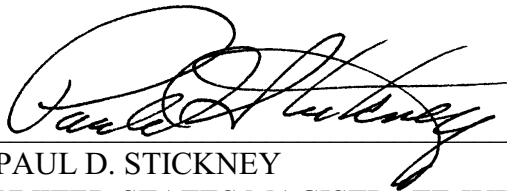
128 (5th Cir.1996)). Movant bears the burden of proof to show he is entitled to equitable tolling. *Phillips v. Donnelly*, 216 F.3d 508, 511 (5th Cir. 2000).

Petitioner has failed to show she was actively misled about her habeas remedies or that she was prevented in some extraordinary way from asserting her rights. She has failed to show rare and exceptional circumstances justifying equitable tolling in this case.

III. Recommendation

For the foregoing reasons, the Court recommends that district court grant the government's motion to dismiss as barred by the one-year statute of limitations.

Signed this 1st day of August, 2017.



PAUL D. STICKNEY
UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE

**INSTRUCTIONS FOR SERVICE AND
NOTICE OF RIGHT TO APPEAL/OBJECT**

A copy of this report and recommendation shall be served on all parties in the manner provided by law. Any party who objects to any part of this report and recommendation must file specific written objections within 14 days after being served with a copy. *See* 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1); FED. R. CIV. P. 72(b). In order to be specific, an objection must identify the specific finding or recommendation to which objection is made, state the basis for the objection, and specify the place in the magistrate judge's report and recommendation where the disputed determination is found. An objection that merely incorporates by reference or refers to the briefing before the magistrate judge is not specific. Failure to file specific written objections will bar the aggrieved party from appealing the factual findings and legal conclusions of the magistrate judge that are accepted or adopted by the district court, except upon grounds of plain error. *See Douglass v. United Services Automobile Ass'n*, 79 F.3d 1415, 1417 (5th Cir. 1996).